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CHURCHILL ADVISES CIVILIANS TO LEAVE RAIDED METROPOLIS

Tells Lower House 10,000 Persons Killed, Seriously Injured in V-1 Attacks

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 6.—Evacuation of all Londoners not urgently needed in the capital was requested by Prime Minister Winston Churchill in his speech on the effects of the German secret weapon before the House of Commons this morning. He asserted, "We do not want more people in London than are absolutely required for the conduct of the war," according to a London dispatch.

He told the members of the Commons that 2,754 German robot bombs were discharged on England in three weeks since its commencement on June 15 until July 6 at the rate of 100 to 150 a day killing 2,752 and sending 8,000 to the hospitals or topping 10,000 casualties in all.

He admitted that London and South England had suffered the greatest loss of lives since the blitz days in 1941 and that London received the main weight of the attack.

Compares Last Casualties

Disclosing the fact that the bomb attack took a death toll of 100 to 130 a day or an average of about 500 a day including the total casualties, he compared the results with the losses inflicted by the German Luftwaffe four years ago during the blitz days.

Monthly casualties during the blitz, he announced, included: September, 1940, 6,976 deaths; October, 6,311; November 5,003; December, 3,992; and January of 1941, 1,648; February, 860; March, 4,610; April, 6,460; May, 5,601; and June, 406.

Churchill announced that facilities will be provided for evacuees and that Lord Leathers, Minister of War Transportation, had already made preparations to furnish additional means of transportation for evacuation from London. In addition, he declared that it had been decided to open deep shelters which had been held in reserve for the public.

The British Prime Minister then alluded to the fears expressed by the British public about the use of further new secret weapons against England. "What lies in store for us in the future?" he said, adding that this question had been put to him everywhere in southern England during his tour of inspection through the regions affected by the flying bombs.

Continuing, Churchill declared that he thought that the appearance of new weapons deadlier than the rocket bombs, with increased explosive power, larger range, and greater velocity is possible. "I can give no guarantee that any of these evils will be entirely prevented," he lamented.

Body Studying V-1

In this connection, Churchill announced the formation of a special committee as one of the measures to combat the German secret weapon. The members of this committee will be composed of Air Marshal Sir Roderic Hill, Commander of Air Defense, and General Pile, Commander of A. A. Defense, as well as the representatives of Air Vice-Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, Deputy Commander of the European Invasion Forces.

The British Prime Minister also said that the committee will be aided by a large number of scientists and would report to him personally as well as to the Chiefs of Staff. It is an organization, so Churchill stressed, which will guarantee quick decisions.

Churchill concluded his speech with an appeal to the British home front to be ready to make all necessary sacrifices.

Churchill's Figures Inaccurate

Domei

BERLIN, July 6.—All figures which Prime Minister Winston Churchill had quoted during the First World War had later proved to be too low, well-informed persons point out with regard to his latest speech.

German quarters have not yet revealed the number of V-1's fired against England, but they have already declared that Churchill's figures are inaccurate. The weight of the V-1 is greater than one ton, the well-informed persons said, adding that Churchill's figures on the people killed by the V-1 are inaccurate. They claimed, that Churchill has made it appear as if one missile has killed only one person.

At the present moment, they continued, it is interesting to note that German quarters are emphasizing that the arsenals of the V-1 have not yet reached the peak of production. It is also said that the daily experiences enable the men to make improvements in setting the controls of the V-1 so that the aim has been improved.

Indications point to the fact that the German command intends to drop on British war zones as many bombs as have been dropped on German territory and that of the Allies of the Reich.

Cannot Be Ridiculed

Domei

MADRID, July 6.—The Americans have not the slightest idea of the horrors to which the British population has been subjected to for three weeks owing to the V-1 attacks, said the London correspondent of the New York Times.

Any attempt at ridiculing the German secret weapon is hopeless, the correspondent said. The British people go to sleep at night wondering whether they will be alive next morning. For these people the German weapon is not ridiculous at all, he added.

Heads Western Defense

Domei

BERLIN, July 6.—German Field-Marshal Gert von Rundstedt due to reasons of health was replaced by Field-Marshal Gunther von Kluge who has assumed the high command in the west, it was officially announced tonight by the Fuehrer's Headquarters. The Fuehrer in a cordially worded personal letter expressed his particular gratitude to Field-Marshal von Rundstedt who in most difficult situations proved his qualifications and said that he was reserving his employment for special missions. Photo: Field-Marshal von Kluge.

STIFFENED DEFENSE HALTS SOVIET ARMY

Reds Unable to Make Headway In Central Sector—Reich Bombers Heavily Hit Crichev

Domei

BERLIN, July 6.—With German resistance in the central sector of the Eastern Front stiffening perceptibly everywhere, the Soviets were unable to make any headway during the past 24 hours.

The Soviet advance spearheaded by tank units west of Baranovichi and Molodechno was checked after embittered fighting. The Soviets were stopped at Baranovichi by German and Hungarian reserve divisions. The enemy attempt to facilitate a breakthrough by his mechanized units likewise collapsed at Molodechno. Concentrated artillery fire smashed the Soviet cavalry units and slight penetrations were sealed off again by German grenadiers.

At the same time, several Soviet groups started to advance toward Lake Narotch aiming to break into the flank of the German bolt positions. In the lake country these mechanized units encountered stubborn resistance and were brought to a standstill.

Further to the northeast, Soviet columns supported by tanks and battleplanes attacked from the southern bank of Dvina in a northerly direction. These attacks broke down before the German lines as did the attack of another strong column on the other bank of the Dvina which was driven from Polodsk toward Duenaburg.

The fighting in this area is continually fluctuating and no solid frontline has yet been established.

Meanwhile, lively Soviet shock-troop movements were observed in the region of the upper Pripet and Dniester, where apparently the Soviets are planning to launch attacks also in this southern sector.

Luftwaffe Hits Crichev

Domei

BERLIN, July 6.—A concentric attack by over a hundred heavy German bombers was made against the Soviet railway junction of Crichev.

The bulk of the bombs fell on Soviet military trains which were set on fire.

At about the same time, the Soviet airfield south of Minsk was raided and numerous single-engined Soviet machines which had just arrived were destroyed or damaged.

EXHAUSTED BRITISH LET YANKEE TROOPS FIGHT IN NORMANDY

U.S. Infantry Receives Full Blast From German Guns Near St. Remy des Landes

Domei

BERLIN, July 6.—While General Bernard Montgomery's forces in the British sector of the beachhead were "licking their wounds" of the previous day's fighting, the United States 1st army bore the brunt of the fighting during the past 24 hours on the invasion front as they continued their efforts to advance south.

General Omar Bradley broadened his front of attack yesterday and directed his strong infantry and tank forces mainly against La Haye du Puits and to the west of this area where heavy fighting is still raging.

After the Americans succeeded in moving ahead several thousand meters, a German counter-thrust drove them back again. In bloody hand-to-hand fighting the Americans suffered extremely severe losses.

Southeast of Carentan the Americans, reinforced by fresh forces, advanced with heavy losses as far as Sanotterie east of the Carentan-Periers road where the attack collapsed in front of the main German line.

Farther inland, strong enemy shock troops composed of American tank and infantry units, after several abortive attempts, reached La Haye du Puits from the east but were subsequently pushed back as far as the edge of this town. Fighting is still in progress there.

The German line of resistance north and northwest of this plain withstood strong pressure while on the western coast of the Cotentin Peninsula a number of American attacks collapsed before the deeply-echeloned system of German fortifications. American infantrymen were caught in the full blast of German guns and suffered particularly heavy losses in the region of St. Remy des Landes.

In the eastern sector of the Normandy front, fighting abated somewhat yesterday. Between Drome and Seulles, the British remained inactive after the severe defeat at Hottot on Tuesday. Also at Odon, only insignificant local encounters developed. Only in the Carpiquet region fighting continued with unabated violence yesterday.

Canadian forces there were forced to take to the defensive in face of the increasing severity of German counter-thrusts and by last night they were compelled to give up most of the section of the airdrome they had occupied the previous day. They were driven back to the edge of the field and were, therefore, unable to utilize the largest airfield in the Caen region for the R.A.F.

Also along both sides of the Bayeux-Caen road and north of Caen fighting continued with unrelenting vigor. Fighting was still raging last night.

USE OF WINGED MISSILES BY AMERICANS REVEALED

U.S. Bombs Not Steerable And So Inferior to V-1, Say German Quarters

Domei

BERLIN, July 6.—The employment of non-steerable winged bombs by the United States air force for daylight raids against German cities was announced for the first time today by competent German quarters.

According to the announcement these American bombs which are launched by fighter bombers at a considerable distance away from the target and travel in the manner of a glider were used by the Americans for the first time in the raid on Cologne on May 28 this year and on Hamburg on June 18.

German quarters emhasized that contrary to the German V-1 these American winged bombs could not be steered to the targets and therefore not to be compared in efficiency to the German weapon.

IMPERIAL RESCRIPT OBSERVANCE DAY

Imperial Rescript

We, by grace of heaven, Emperor of Japan, seated on the Throne of a line unbroken for ages eternal, enjoin upon ye, Our loyal and brave subjects:

We hereby declare war on the United States of America and the British Empire. The men and officers of Our Army and Navy shall do their utmost in prosecuting the war, Our public servants of various departments shall perform faithfully and diligently their appointed tasks, and all other subjects of Ours shall pursue their respective duties; the entire nation with a united will shall mobilize their total strength so that nothing will miscarry in the attainment of Our war aims.

To insure the stability of East Asia and to contribute to world peace is the far-sighted policy which was formulated by Our Great Illustrious Imperial Grandsire and Our Great Imperial Sire succeeding Him, and which We lay constantly to heart. To cultivate friendship among nations and to enjoy prosperity in common with all nations has always been the guiding principle of Our Empire's foreign policy. It has been truly unavoidable and far from Our wishes that Our Empire has now been brought to cross swords with America and Britain. More than four years have passed since China, failing to comprehend the true intentions of Our Empire, and recklessly courting trouble, disturbed the peace of East Asia and compelled Our Empire to take up arms. Although there has been re-established the National Government of China, with which Japan has effected neighborly intercourse and cooperation, the regime which has survived at Chungking, relying upon American and British protection, still continues its fratricidal opposition. Eager for the realization of their inordinate ambition to dominate the Orient, both America and Britain, giving support to the Chungking regime, have aggravated the disturbances in East Asia. Moreover, these two Powers, inducing other countries to follow suit, increased military preparations on all sides of Our Empire to challenge us. They have obstructed by every means our peaceful commerce, and finally resorted to a direct severance of economic relations, menacing gravely the existence of Our Empire. Patiently have We waited and long have We endured, in the hope that Our Government might retrieve the situation in peace. But our adversaries, showing not the least spirit of conciliation, have unduly delayed a settlement; and in the meantime, they have intensified the economic and political pressure to compel thereby Our Empire to submission. This trend of affairs would, if left unchecked, not only nullify Our Empire's efforts of many years for the sake of the stabilization of East Asia, but also endanger the very existence of Our nation. The situation being such as it is, Our Empire for its existence and self-defense has no other recourse but to appeal to arms and to crush every obstacle in its path.

The hallowed spirits of Our Imperial Ancestors guarding Us from above, We rely upon the loyalty and courage of Our subjects in Our confident expectation that the task bequeathed by Our forefathers will be carried forward, and that the sources of evil will be speedily eradicated and an enduring peace immutably established in East Asia, preserving thereby the glory of Our Empire.

(Imperial Sign Manual)
(Imperial Seal)

The 8th day of the 12th month
of the 16th year of Showa.

ENVOY SAKAMOTO PASSES AT BERNE

Minister to Switzerland Dies After Long Illness; Appointed to Post in July 1942

Domei

ZURICH, July 6.—Tamao Sakamoto, Japanese Minister to Switzerland, died at his post yesterday at 11:05 p.m. after a long illness, according to a Berne dispatch. He was 48 years old.

Tamao Sakamoto was graduated from the political science course in the Law Department of Tokyo Imperial University in 1920. He passed the diplomatic service examination in the same year, and as a probationary diplomat served in Mukden. Later he was called back to Japan for service with the Foreign Office. Subsequently, he was sent abroad serving in Belgium, France, United States, and Italy.

Before the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident and after, he was active as a member of the suite of the Japanese Delegation at the League of Nations.

In 1940, while Yosuke Matsuoka was Foreign Minister, Mr. Sakamoto became Director of the European and Asiatic Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Office.

In March the following year, he went to Europe as the leading member of the suite of Foreign Minister Matsuoka on the latter's visit to Germany and took part in the negotiations for the conclusion of the Japanese-Soviet Neutrality Pact.

In July 1942, he was appointed an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and given a post in Switzerland going by way of Lourenco Marques on board the first Japanese-British exchange ship. He had since been at this post continuously up to the time of his death, working all the while for the maintenance and the increase of relations of friendship between Japan and Switzerland.

Among the other diplomats who have died at their posts and whose number is very small were Hiroshi Saito, Ambassador to Washington, and Sotomatsu Kato, Ambassador to France.

Mr. Sakamoto, whose services were highly distinguished, was a clear-minded man and had a great capacity for conducting official business for which he was widely known among his colleagues at Kasumigaseki.

His death is mourned over the more deeply as a promise of a great future was held out to him.

Mr. Sakamoto is survived by his widow, Tsuya, and sons and daughters at their residence at Iikura 3-chome, Azabu-ku, Tokyo Metropolis.

YANK TREATMENT OF FINNS ATTACKED

Okazaki Denounces Roosevelt's Treacherous Attitude Toward Finland

A great difference in confidence and morale is at once apparent when the speech made on Wednesday by Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler is compared with that published on Friday by Chiang Kai-shek, declared Katsuo Okazaki, Acting Spokesman of the Board of Information, at his foreign press conference on Friday morning.

"A perusal of the Fuehrer's speech clearly reveals that not only the Fuehrer but all the German people have absolute confidence in final victory, but Chiang's speech," stated Mr. Okazaki, "though dwelling in detail on the war situation on the Eastern and Western European Fronts, Italian front and Pacific front, says very little on the China front. In his speech Chiang appeals, begs and almost entreats the help from the United States and Britain, hoping victories on other fronts may be able to keep Chungking in fighting mood. The feeling of despondency and desperation is very evident in his speech."

Commenting on reports that American public opinion had begun to criticize President Roosevelt's attitude toward Finland, Mr. Okazaki remarked that "it is obvious that the majority of the American people did not like the American Government's sudden change of attitude toward Finland." Mr. Okazaki quoted one American radio commentator as saying that the Democrats and the President had lost over a million votes as a result of this change of attitude.

In this connection, Mr. Okazaki recalled that Roosevelt had declared on December 11 1939, that "it is tragic to see the policy of force spreading and to realize that a wanton disregard of laws is on the march." On that day Roosevelt further declared, "To the great misfortune of the world, the present trend to force makes insecure the independence and existence of small nations and jeopardizes the right of mankind to self-government. The people and Government of Finland have a long, honorable and peaceful record which has won for them the respect and regard of the people and Government of the United States."

Declaring that "the President himself seems to have forgotten all about his statement," Mr. Okazaki said, "The United States Government not only has made the independence and existence of small nations insecure by its threatening attitude toward neutrals but has also acted in a manner quite contrary to the attitude expressed in the above mentioned statement regarding Finland. It is quite natural that American public opinion is rising against such an opportunistic attitude of its leaders."

Touching on reports that Prime Minister Winston Churchill had admitted that about 500 people were being killed or seriously wounded daily by the German flying bombs and that the situation could not be taken lightly, Mr. Okazaki pointed out that although the British Government had tried to minimize the effect of the new weapon and calm the public it had to evacuate school children from London and also was obliged to construct eight huge shelters to hold 30,000 people. "From this one can imagine the seriousness of the situation," Mr. Okazaki said.

During the press conference, Mr. Okazaki also branded as "utterly unfounded" the Chungking allegations that the Japanese Forces were using poison gas on the Hunan front. "I need not comment on such reports," remarked Mr. Okazaki, "because it is customary for Chungking to make such absurd charges whenever it suffers serious reverses."

ANTI-AXIS HARD HIT BY HUNAN CAMPAIGN, WALLACE DECLARES

Avers Plan to Bomb Japan Proper Shattered; Fears Famine in Chungking

By Arrangement with the Asahi

STOCKHOLM, July 5.—Plans to raid Japan Proper from air bases in China have been shattered and the people in Chungking-controlled China will experience a severe food shortage and other hardships due to the successful Japanese operations in Hunan and other war sectors, said Henry Wallace, U.S. Vice-President, in his report on his recent trip to Chungking which was made public today, says a New York dispatch.

In his report, Wallace also dealt with the political situation in Chungking, Chiang Kai-shek's despotic rule, and the future of the regime. Regarding the military situation in Chungking, he revealed that the regime has been thrown into further difficulties as a result of the new offensive operations of the Japanese Forces. In particular, he stressed that the loss of Hunan Province would bring about the following three setbacks to the anti-Axis operations in China:

1. The United States air force in China under the command of Major-General Claire Chennault would have to abandon its base at Hengyang.

2. The new air bases in Kwangtung Province, which required a vast amount of labor, will be endangered and they will have to be shifted to the rear. This will result in shattering the plan of the U.S. air force in China to raid Japan Proper.

3. As a result of the new offensive, the Japanese will be able to perfect further their blockade of the entire coast of China and, therefore, it will become impossible to secure the cooperation of the Chungking forces in landing war materials and other supplies.

Chiang Pleads for Aid

By Arrangement with the Asahi

CANTON, July 5.—Chiang Kai-shek, in a personal message sent yesterday to President Roosevelt, appealed for more aid, says a report received here.

In his appeal, Chiang stressed the plight of the regime due to the great Japanese offensive, and declared that "Chungking is now facing its greatest crisis."

Opposes U.S. Plan

Domei

CANTON, July 5.—Dr. H. H. Kung, former Finance Minister of the Chungking regime and Vice-President of the Executive Yuan, is opposed to the United States proposal for the introduction of American currency into the Chungking-controlled areas in China for the purpose of developing resources, says a report received here.

Kung also revealed the financial difficulties facing the regime as follows:

"Currency inflation in wartime is unavoidable in any country, but this disastrous financial condition is extremely acute in Chungking. The revenue of the Chungking regime covers only 52 per cent of its expenditures and the remaining 48 per cent is met by loans obtained from banks. The introduction of foreign currency would devaluate Chungking currency with the result that commodity prices would jump up further, thus causing the collapse of Chungking's currency system."

Foe Bomber Repulsed At Chichijima Island; Truk Attackers Flee

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, July 7.—An enemy Consolidated B-24 bomber appeared over Chichijima Island in the Ogasawara group yesterday, while a total of 28 planes attacked Truk Island on the same day but they were all forced to flee without carrying out effective raids.

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, July 7.—Seven enemy B-24 bombers attacked Truk Island on Monday. Japanese Fighter Plane Units downed one enemy plane in the ensuing air battle and all the other raiders fled. Damage on our side was negligible.

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, July 7.—A large formation of 60 enemy bomber and fighter planes attempted to attack the southern part of Bougainville Island on Wednesday. Immediately attacking the intruders, Japanese Forces on the spot downed two enemy fighters with intense anti-aircraft fire and repulsed all the other raiders. Damage on our side was slight.

6,000 TROOPS LOST BY YUNNAN FORCES

Nippon Army Deals Devastating Blow on Foe in Nu River Area in Only Ten Days

By S. FUJII and M. NAKANO
Of the Military Press Corps

NU RIVER FRONT, July 6.—Drawing the enemy near to the front of our positions, Japanese Forces in the Nu River area have been delivering devastating blows to the troops of the Chungking Yunnan Expeditionary Forces that had made an attempt to retake the old Burma route.

The Japanese Units that had encircled and annihilated the troops of the Chungking Expeditionary Forces in the neighborhood of Pengmiao at the end of last month are now engaged continuously in annihilative battles against the enemy remnants and reinforcements after they had smashed the majority of the Chungking troops in the Mengyangkai sector in repeated night attacks.

In the short period of 10 days from June 29, the Yunnan Expeditionary Forces in this area, besides losing large quantities of ammunition and clothing supplies, suffered the loss of 2,482 dead which had been abandoned on the battlefield and picked up by the Japanese Forces. If the number of wounded is included, the enemy's casualties for this period total more than 6,000.

War trophies captured by the Japanese in the same period include two mountain guns and five trench mortars.

F.D.R.'S LETTER TO GANDHI REPORTED AS WITHHELD

Domei

LISBON, July 6.—A bombshell sensation was created in Anglo-American political circles today when British authorities were charged with having withheld the letter by President Roosevelt addressed to Mahatma Gandhi by the well-known Washington columnist Drew Pearson of the Daily Mirror, according to a New York dispatch.

Pearson declared that President Roosevelt about 18 months ago sent a friendly message to Gandhi who was then in prison. Gandhi never received the letter, he charged.

Regarding the allegations made by Pearson about the letter to Gandhi, Stephen Early, White House Secretary, told the press conference that he had no knowledge of anything of this sort.

Other official sources also denied any knowledge.

BATTLE STILL RAGES IN HENGYANG ZONE, CHUNGKING REPORTS

Japanese Advance Northward Along Canton-Hankow Railway Also Admitted

Domei

LISBON, July 7.—Although a terrific battle took place for 20 hours from Tuesday afternoon, furious fighting is still in progress in Hengyang, Chungking military authorities announced in their communique issued last night on the Hunan war situation, says a Chungking dispatch.

The communique also revealed that Chungking troops have been counter-attacking along the entire Hengyang defense line. Fighting is also continuing in the vicinity of Yungfeng, it was added.

Japanese Advance

Domei

CANTON, July 6.—In an official communique the Chungking military authorities reported that furious fighting is still continuing around Hengyang and that the Japanese Forces in Kwangtung Province have pushed northward along the Canton-Hankow Railway for about 100 kilometers northeast from Canton, according to Chungking broadcasts intercepted here.

Chingyuan Captured

By I. SUGANO and S. TSUBOUCHI
Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTH CHINA FRONT, July 7.—The Japanese Units that had suddenly commenced action against the Chungking troops in the Seventh War Zone at dawn on June 27 captured the walled town of Chingyuan at 4:15 a.m. on July 3 and completely mopped up the enemy troops inside the town.

The composite war results of this battle ascertained up to the present include, enemy dead, 133; enemy soldiers taken prisoner, 41; cannons captured, two, with 120 rounds of ammunition; light machine-guns, four; and rifles, 49, with 9,920 rounds of ammunition.

CHIANG ADMITS JAPANESE MAKING SPEEDY ADVANCE

Issues Gloomy Statement on 7th Anniversary of Outbreak Of China Affair

Domei

LISBON, July 7.—Chiang Kai-shek, today, stressed the gravity of the war situation in China and admitted that the Japanese have made speedy advances in their new offensives in his proclamation issued on the occasion of the 7th anniversary of the outbreak of the China Affair, according to a Chungking dispatch.

Chiang's proclamation follows:

"We must not overlook the fact that the Japanese in their new offensives have made speedy advances. The aims of the Japanese Army are: first, to annihilate Chungking ground forces before the anti-Axis nations commence an offensive against Japan on the Chinese Continent; secondly, to minimize the danger of anti-Axis air-raids on Japan by smashing various air bases on the Continent, and thirdly, to control the trunk railway lines on the Continent.

"Fighting will be further intensified and difficulties will naturally increase. Both the Chungking forces and people should fully cooperate with the anti-Axis forces to gain final victory."

RIOTS IN TEGUCIGALPA

Honduras Calls Out Troops to Quell General Strike in Capital

Domei

LISBON, July 6.—Street fighting developed in Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras, today when army troops were ordered to quell the general strike which developed from the demonstrations against President Tiburcio Carias which broke out two days ago, according to a Honduras dispatch.

The governmental authorities today denied rumors of the resignation of the President and announced that on July 4, President Carias had permitted gatherings in celebration of the United States Independence Day, but anti-Government elements taking advantage of the opportunity gathered forces and attacked the Presidential residence.

GANDHI IS UNMOVED BY WAVELL'S OFFER

Indian Leader Steadfastly Upholds 'Quit India' Resolution, Says Times

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 6.—All the promises and vague engreaties of Field-Marshal Archibald Wavell, Viceroy of India, cunningly offered to Mahatma Gandhi in his letters to the great Indian leader have left the latter quite unmoved, writes the Times in a recent leading article entitled "Old and New in India."

The paper declares as follows:

Wavell seeks to convince Gandhi first, that the attitude of Congress toward the war has not been in the true interests of India and secondly, that a great opportunity now awaits it for participating in the urgent work of national reconstruction.

Wavell's letters reflect the policy which the British Government is steadily pursuing—a policy of promoting cooperation between Indians of all castes, creeds and parties—of securing for India that great future of which her history, her resources and her position so amply entitle her. However, along with the war effort, there must be planning for the future.

On the economic side a good start has been made with the help of leading economists, industrialists and technicians. British and Indian plans have been drawn for the development of agriculture, industry, communications and social services that are necessary to raise the present general low standard of health and welfare. As tangible evidence of the importance the British Government attaches to the progress in national reconstruction, Sir Ardaschir Saipl, one of the signatories to the "Bombay Plan" has been appointed to the new portfolio of planning.

The cooperation which Wavell rightly seeks will be forthcoming most readily from the economic side. If so, no harm will be done provided the duty for eliciting the necessary cooperation from the political side is recognized as not a whit less urgent.

The width and breadth of Wavell's conception of a planned advance upon many fronts have made a powerful appeal to the imagination of India. The Bombay Plan was a best seller and the friendly welcome accorded to its aims by the Viceroy has been widely acclaimed. Other plans have followed and more are doubtless to come.

Upholds Resolution

However, all this appears to have left Gandhi quite unmoved. He stands forth as a complete traditionalist. He is less concerned with the future than with the past. He bends all his energies to vindicating the policy underlying the "quit India" resolution of August 1942, of defending the Congress Party from all responsibilities for all the dangerous outbreaks which subsequently occurred, and to emphasizing his conviction that the party is the sole repository of political wisdom—and it would sometimes appear even of patriotism—in India. To him the only conceivable form of cooperation is that all shades of opinion should follow the guidance and dictates of the Congress Party in pursuance of the policy laid down in the resolution of August, 1942.

Gandhi fails to realize that the crux of the political deadlock resides in the inaccuracy of his assumption that other Indian parties and interests are willing to trust their destiny to the party. Distrust of the party and Britain are obstacles to cooperation.

Fortunately for all concerned, however, if Gandhi has stood still since August 1942, the rest of the world has not and it seems unlikely that a policy as sterile as that which he advocates will command the support of those of his fellow-countrymen who are now discussing with Congress party representatives the advance of India along agreed lines of progress.

WOMEN-SOLDIERS PARADE

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN BURMA, July 7.—The parade of the Rani of Jhansi Regiment yesterday morning highlighted the second day of the events of Netaji Week when the fighting daughters of India in immaculate uniforms were inspected by Mrs. Ba Maw, First Lady of Burma, accompanied by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India and concurrently Commander-in-Chief of the Indian National Army, and other officials.

The parade was attended also by Japanese commanders and Renzo Sawada, Japanese Ambassador to Burma. Following the review of the troops of the regiment, they staged vigorous bayonet practice in front of the attendance including a large number of members of the Women's Section of the National Service Corps and First Aid Corps of Burma.

Press Comments

Friday, July 7

GERMAN STRATEGY ON EASTERN FRONT

ASAHI.—Brisk activities have begun on the Eastern Front. The Red Army on June 23 launched a new offensive along a White Russian front, extending 400 kilometers. Both in scale of campaign and volume of arms employed this offensive exceeds the struggle on the Northern France front. The fighting is said to be so severe as has been seldom seen since the outbreak of the German-Soviet War.

The Red Army has made a marked advance, and the Germans have abandoned Minsk, the capital of White Russia. The German actions are taken on a long-range view embracing the European war as a whole. The Germans have maintained the principle of dilatory defense on the Eastern Front so as to economize their military strength.

In view of the Soviet Union having taken to the offensive last summer, it was expected that regardless of the Northern France campaign the Red Army would start a new offensive this summer. The aim of the Soviet counter-offensive in the first year was the recovery of the Ukraine and in the second year it is considered to be the recovery of the rest of her former territory. It has already been pointed out that had the Soviet Union's aim been coordination with the Second Front, the direction of their advance and the areas involved would have been quite different.

However, the importance of the Eastern Front on the issue of the European War as a whole does not lessen on this account. We are confident that the German High Command has full knowledge and clear prospects as to the strategy to be adopted in dealing with this new front.

OUR ENEMY IN CHINA IS THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN

TOKYO SHIMBUN.—The seventh anniversary of the outbreak of the China Affair finds Japan in the midst of brilliant war results in North, Central and South China.

The essential nature of the China Affair need not be pointed out, the chief objective of our military operations being not Chungking, or either the people of China. In the initial stage of the Affair, the Japanese Government strove to the best of its ability to prevent the spread of the catastrophe, and even after the fighting spread due to the unfortunate thoughtlessness of Chungking, we have spared no pains to get the Chungking leaders to reconsider. But Chungking, relying on Anglo-American aid and accepting their term of maximum sacrifice in return for minimum aid, has continued the futile struggle.

The United States and Britain are not in a position to fight a long war, and they soon realized that unless they defeated the Japanese forces in China, they would never be able to attack Japan Proper. They saw in China a vast base for operations to air-raid Japan and to cut her off from the southern regions. Impatient to end the war, they have found even the unlimited faithfulness of Chungking inadequate for their needs. Thus they have cast off their masks and have had recourse to condemnation, abuse and threats instead of gratitude for the sacrifices already made on their behalf.

The United States has seized the leadership of Chungking regime to confront us as our arch-enemy; Nimitz and MacArthur from the Pacific and Mountbatten from India are seeking to meet in China. Chungking area has been turned into an American colony. It has been relegated to the status of a Government-General of the American colony, and the people of Chungking area have been forced into the same status as the American Indians. The Chungking Army has been incorporated into the United States Army to shed blood for those who are fattening on their country.

Having turned Japan, which would have been its most powerful ally, into an enemy for no palpable reason and having received its real enemy, the United States, into its fold, Chungking has before it a future which portends nothing but destruction and ruin. The fury with which the Honan and Hunan campaigns have been fought is ample evidence of Japan's determination.

Money Accord Distant

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 6.—At the International Monetary Conference at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire yesterday a United States Treasury spokesman said the conference might have to adjourn without reaching an agreement on all points, and in that case another conference will have to be held later.

Soviets Not Replying

Domei

LISBON, July 6.—President Roosevelt has already sent invitations to the four-power conference to Great Britain, the Soviet Union and Chungking, but it is learned that the Soviet Union has not yet replied to Washington.

CHINA UNDERSTANDS JAPAN'S INTENTIONS

Present Campaign Designed To Oust Anglo-American Influence, Says Chu Min-yi

Domei

NANKING, July 7.—The earnest desire of the Japanese nation for friendship with China and the Chinese people is eloquently expressed in the Japanese Government's declaration of July 5 which makes it clear that the real aim and purpose of the campaign on the continent is the expulsion of Anglo-American influence and the rebuilding of a wholly independent and greater China, declared Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister of the National Government of China who issued the following statement on July 6:

"The Japanese Government on July 5 expressed conviction in victory in the war and made it clear that the purpose of the present operations is to defeat the invasion of East Asia by America and Britain and that Japan does not regard as enemies those Chungking troops which are opposed to cooperation with America and Britain.

"In response to the wishes of China, Japan, in accordance with the Japan-China Pact of Alliance and the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia, has respected the autonomy and independence of China and completed the establishment of a lasting friendship with China.

Japan's Aims Realized

"This has enabled me to realize the true Japanese intentions toward China. For this reason the National Government likewise issued a statement, in which the object of the transfer of capital was made clear and in which it pledged itself to work for peace and the unification of the whole country.

"It will be seen that these statements have been issued by Japan and China for the purpose of demonstrating the power possessed by an independent state and to help China achieve stability in East Asia.

"The people of China should understand thoroughly the real intentions of Japan, our ally, toward China and take a share in the defense of East Asia. They should hasten the day when Japan, working with all its power, will win final victory in the War of Greater East Asia.

"I have great hopes that the people of China will be only too glad to cooperate with Japan and to share the fate of Japan, toward coexistence and co-prosperity.

"Chungking ought to be prompt to obtain justice, come over to the Government working for peace, and work with it to overthrow America and Britain which have invaded East Asia and proceed with the rehabilitation of China and the defense of East Asia."

North China Resolved

Domei

PEKING, July 7.—Japan's present campaign in China aims at the crushing of sinister Anglo-American designs to exploit Asiatic peoples and resources, declared the spokesman of the Information Bureau of the North China Political Affairs Commission yesterday when he expressed the determination of the 100,000,000 Chinese in North China to win final victory in the current war.

The spokesman stated:

"The Japanese Government in its statement issued on July 5 clarified the present Japanese campaign in China as aiming to frustrate the sinister Anglo-American design of aggression and that Japan will respect China's sovereignty and independence. On the heels of the issuance of this announcement, the National Government of China also issued a statement, urging the Chinese Army, Government officials and people to put into practice the spirit of the Japan-China Pact of Alliance and also the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration. We must draw a clear line between friend and foe and perfect China's sovereignty and independence by shaking off the Anglo-American shackles.

"Japan clearly pointed out in the statement that neither the Chinese masses nor the Chungking forces are her enemies but that those who cooperate with America and Britain are her real foes. Now is the most opportune time for our compatriots under Chungking's rule to awake. I earnestly hope that all those Chinese under Chungking's jurisdiction will speedily come to cooperate with us to gain final victory in the present war and to resuscitate China."

Chinese Welcome Statement

Domei

SHANGHAI, July 6.—The Japanese Government's statement issued yesterday, reaffirming the good neighborliness and friendship toward China, was unanimously welcomed by all Chinese vernaculars here this morning.

The Chunghua Jih Pao, editorially pointing out that the statement further clarified the aim of Japanese operations in China, declared that Japan's true intentions had been made clear and just who she regards as her friends and enemies. The paper said that the return of the National Government of China to Nanking was effected with the object of attaining peace and order in China, for the complete realization of its independence and sovereignty and at the same time to drive out Anglo-American influence.

Therefore, the Nanking Government's objective is in complete accord with the aim of the War of Greater East Asia, the journal added.

As long as Anglo-American influence remains in China, China will never be able to enjoy peace and order nor attain full independence and sovereignty, the journal declared, adding that it was a mistake to believe that the present Japanese operations in China are the extension of the China Affair. It stressed that the China Affair was merely a quarrel among brothers, while the war on the continent today was a part of the battle by East Asiatic nations to crush Anglo-American aggression. At this decisive stage of the war, all Chinese people should cooperate to the utmost with Japan for securing complete freedom of China and Greater East Asia, the journal said.

To attain this end, the journal declared that it was earnestly desired that Chungking reflect upon its mistakes and break away from the Anglo-American camp to work for the attainment of peace and order in China and for the construction of Greater East Asia for the mutual benefit of all peoples.

Waiting for Prey

Anti-aircraft guns at a Japanese base somewhere in the Pacific are all primed for action, ready to blast the enemy raiders.
(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

Fuehrer's Headquarters

July 6

Our vengeance fire is still directed against London at intervals.

Northwest of Caen, the enemy discontinued his attacks after having suffered heavy casualties on the previous day. In the sector southeast of Carentan up to the western coast of the Cherbourg Peninsula, American forces attacked all day long with strong artillery and tank support and in the course of the fierce fighting, our salients were taken back to the main fighting line. Our troops launched a counter-thrust when the enemy at some points also broke into this line and the fighting is still in progress.

In southern France, a British sabotage detachment was annihilated in combat.

During the night, the Luftwaffe with strong battleflyer formations effectively attacked enemy troop movements.

In the attack against enemy ship concentrations on the night of July 4, an additional enemy freighter of 7,000 tons was sunk, one destroyer badly damaged and a passenger vessel of 10,000 tons was set on fire according to final reports.

The enemy lost 57 aircraft including 44 four-engined bombers over the occupied western districts yesterday.

In repeated encounters with the enemy naval and air forces, our naval vessels destroyed three British E-boats off the Dutch and French coasts. They, moreover set one enemy destroyer on fire and damaged three more E-boats by direct artillery hits. Our air defenses shot down 13 enemy fighter bombers while five of our vessels were lost. Our navy also sank two fully laden transports of 15,000 tons, one destroyer and one frigate, while another transport of 9,000 tons was severely damaged in the waters of the invasion front.

In Italy, heavy fighting took place yesterday particularly in the western and eastern coastal sectors. With fresh infantry and tank forces, the enemy tried time and again to pierce our front. However, all enemy attacks collapsed in front of our positions with losses to the enemy and numerous enemy tanks were knocked out.

In the area north of Siena, our front was shortened by taking it back some kilometers to the north. The 28th Infantry Division under the command of Lieutenant-General Hoppe has shown particular gallantry in the constant heavy defense struggle against the superior enemy inflicting heavy casualties upon him. All enemy attempts at breaking through failed on account of the tenacity of this division.

Our night battleplanes caused conflagrations and explosions in the enemy supply dumps in the Adriatic coastal sector. Italian torpedo-carrying planes attacked enemy ship concentrations at Bari and severely damaged two enemy freighters of 13,000 tons.

South of the Eastern Front, fighting activity revived between the upper Dniester and Kovel. Embittered fighting is in progress in the central sector between the isthmuses of Barahovichi and Molodeczno. At Baranovichi, German and Hungarian troops repulsed numerous Soviet attacks in fierce encounters. Soviet attempts at breaking through west of Molodeczno failed with losses suffered, while enemy cavalry and tanks which had broken into our bolt position were routed.

Northwest of Lake Narocz Soviet spearheads were intercepted and numerous attacks made by the enemy between Duenaburg and Polotsk were repulsed. Fierce fighting is still in progress in one gap.

North of Polotsk several abortive thrusts were made by the Soviets. Our battleflyers mainly attacked enemy marching columns and numerous tanks, guns and several hundred vehicles as well as some bridges were destroyed. During the night our heavy bombers raided the Soviet supply dumps and particularly the Krichev railway station where heavy explosions and fires were caused. Another combined attack was launched against the Minsk airdrome and considerable destruction and numerous fires were observed.

Some British planes bombed the Rhenish-Westphalian area last night.

AMERICAN FLIERS DAMAGE HOSPITAL

Also Air Raid Liling City and Drop Incendiary Bombs on Private Houses

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

HONAN FRONT, July 6.—A formation of six B-25 bombers and eight P-40 fighter planes of the American air force in China, which attacked Liling on the afternoon of June 30, attempted to bomb the bridge over the Lu River, and caused a fire to start at the Christian Hospital which was under the management of the Americans. As a result of the blind-bombing, heavy casualties were caused at the hospital.

The American airmen who attacked Liling, deliberately dropped incendiary bombs on private houses, causing fires to break out in the district behind the quarters of the Three People's Principle Youth Corps. However, due to the quick action of the Japanese in the town, damage was slight.

The Chinese residents in Liling and its vicinity are reported to have expressed their bitter resentment against the American air force.

Canton Raiders Blasted

Domei

CANTON, July 6.—Putting up a fierce barrage of anti-aircraft fire, Japanese Forces stationed here shot down one enemy plane and heavily damaged several others when more than 20 enemy B-24 and P-25 bombers of the China-based American air force raided the Canton area at random at about 9 p.m. yesterday.

Taking advantage of moonlight, the enemy raiders came in waves from the direction of Samshui and Lupao. Engaged by accurate firing of the Japanese ground force, the enemy took to its heels after dropping bombs in several places of the city, causing a few casualties among the civilian population.

The enemy also bombed the vicinity of Whampao and the local airfield. However, no damage was done to Japanese military facilities or the airfield. In their mad flight, the enemy jettisoned a bomb on the local Military Hospital, but failed to cause any damage.

De Gaulle in U.S.

Domei

LISBON, July 6.—General Charles de Gaulle, head of the French Committee for National Liberation, landed today in Washington where he is scheduled to spend four days, according to a Washington dispatch.

FUEHRER STRESSES ULTIMATE TRIUMPH

Reich Inventiveness Will Bring Prerequisite for Turning War Tide, Says Hitler

Domei

BERLIN, July 5.—The Reichsfuehrer, addressing leading personalities in German armament and war production, today, expressed absolute certainty in final victory.

The present war, the Fuehrer said, cannot be judged from daily events. Pointing out that the temporary successes or failures are not of decisive importance, the Fuehrer declared that in the present greatest struggle for the existence of the German nation which will decide the fate of many generations, every individual German has only one duty, namely, to never cease fighting and working for victory.

Then, pointing to the heroism of the German soldiers at the fronts who, day by day, are making possible what had seemed impossible, the Fuehrer declared, "If you look at this heroism you will understand my unshakable belief." Helped by this heroism, the Germans will tide over the present times of hardships and finally win this war, the Fuehrer emphasized.

He added that the present war is not only of soldiers, but also of technicians. Technical inventions, he said, have been an important feature in this war from the beginning. In the course of the war, the enemy is succeeded in learning from the experiences of the Germans and even managed to outnose the Germans in some domains. However, the Fuehrer stressed, German genius of invention is now about to restore the technical equilibrium thus creating prerequisites for finally turning the tide of the war in Germany's favor.

In conclusion, the Fuehrer thanked Albert Speer, Reich Minister of War Production, and his collaborators for their achievements in the sphere of German armaments and asked them to convey his thanks to the workers in the German armament plants.

Reich Press Stresses 'V-1'

German press comments on the Fuehrer's speech point to its particular importance in regard to a revolution in the war technique due to the "V-1." The Fuehrer's words, that by this ingenious invention, the balance in technique is about to be re-stablished, thereby creating a prerequisite for a definite turning of the tide of this war, form the center of the comments.

The Berliner Boersenzeitung writes that the German people will fight and stubbornly resist until this point has been reached. The fighting spirit of our soldiers, the ingeniousness of our inventors go side by side with the absolute faith in our just cause and in the justice of divine providence. From this source the German people obtain strength for mastering every situation—for fulfilling every duty and for bringing every sacrifice.

The Berliner Nachtausgabe opined that in these days—when England is full of excited debates on the new German weapon and when British military experts are admitting that the German weapons, employed against the invasion army, are better than the Anglo-American weapons—at this moment, the Fuehrer spoke to the leading men of the German armaments. He did not hide the seriousness of the German struggle. He stated, however, that it was understood that the German people would not capitulate to any difficulty. The Fuehrer's words were expressive of the inner strength and the absolute certainty that Germany will finally win. The admission by the American Rear-Admiral Gatsh—that the Germans had invented a new kind of warfare in which no longer men but material only was employed and that the Germans, apart from using an automatic small tank, had made considerable progress in the technique of warfare—these words were taken by the paper as meaning that the Fuehrer's speech coincided with the turning point in the war technique. The "V-1," however, only means the first phase. In the course of 1944, Germany's war situation as regards technique will constantly improve and the advantage, secured by the Germans in this sector, will show its full effect.

INCIDENT OUTBREAK MARKED BY PEKING

Domei

PEKING, July 7.—The 7th anniversary of the China Affair was observed here today in a manner that left no doubt that the residents of the city are resolved to overthrow America and Britain, the common enemies of Japan, China, and other East Asiatic nations.

Japanese and Chinese residents, numbering 2,000,000, gathered at various places in the city, and vowed to do all they could to embody their slogan "To the Day of Final Victory" through strengthening the system for the defense of the city from air attack and increasing friendship between Japan and China.

3 Foe Vessels Sunk, 4 Others Heavily Hit Off Holland, France

Domei

BERLIN, July 6.—Three British E-boats were sunk and one destroyer as well as three other E-boats were heavily damaged during repeated encounters with the enemy naval and air forces off the Dutch and French coasts yesterday. Also 13 enemy fighter bombers were shot down. German losses were five vessels sunk.

JAPANESE SOLDIERS HARBOR NO ILL WILL

Aim of Troops Is to Blast Anglo-American Influence and To Rebuild China

Domei

HUNAN FRONT, July 5.—That the sacred war now being fought by the Japanese on the soil of China is aimed neither at the destruction of China nor the subjugation of her people but for the expulsion of Anglo-American influence from East Asia, has always been understood by the people of Japan.

This feeling of friendship and neighborliness which the Japanese harbor toward the people of Chungking China, even toward Chungking soldiers, has once again been brought to the fore by the statement which the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China issued on June 20 prior to the present campaign, the gist of which follows:

"As you all know, the aim of the present campaign is to shatter the Chungking regime which is acting as the cat's-paw of the Anglo-Americans, and to save the Chinese masses from the disasters of war. Our enemies are America and Britain and those who persist in exploiting the innocent people of China.

"You are now fighting our sacred war on Chinese soil and I know you will always conduct yourselves according to Japanese traditions and ideals. That none of you will commit even the smallest acts which might impair the honor of the Imperial Forces, I am certain.

"Do not enter civilian houses except on official duties. Never requisition laborers but always secure them through the good offices of the Chinese.

"When you meet Chungking soldiers who are desirous of surrendering and who present a 'certificate' of voluntarily ceasing hostilities, you must immediately report the fact to your superiors for further instructions."

The younger Japanese men residing in the city were called out to go through air raid and other drills. The sight of them carrying on maneuvers in perfect discipline inspired the citizens with confidence. The auditorium of the Tojo National School was the scene of a big rally from 7 p.m. It was attended by representative young men from all parts of the city. A resolution passed pledging those present to work with all their power for the realization of the object of crushing America and Britain ended the meeting, one of the biggest ever held in the city.

FASCIST AIRPLANES BLAST 2 FOE SHIPS

1 Freighter Sunk, 1 Transport Damaged in Night Attack At Bari Harbor

Domei

BERLIN, July 6.—Torpedo planes of the Italian Social Republic last night raided naval targets in the harbor of Bari and sank one anti-Axis 8,000-ton freighter and severely damaged a 5,000-ton transport.

At the same time, German night battleplanes intensified their activity against British communications close to the front south of Ancona, where the important enemy supply base of Loreto was particularly hard hit. Conflagrations and explosions were caused by direct hits scored on fuel dumps and supply stores.

Further southwest, the French Mediterranean coast became a scene of fierce aerial combats yesterday when German fighters intercepted American bomber formations over Toulon and according to preliminary reports downed five four-engined machines.

Flak batteries also effectively participated and downed several enemy bombers. The exact number has not yet been ascertained.

Reich Smashes Enemy

Domei

BERLIN, July 6.—Anglo-Americans in the Italian Front continued their strong attacks supported by tanks on both coastal sectors yesterday, but the Germans scored a full defensive success.

In the area northeast, north and northwest of Lake Trasimeno attacks were of only local nature while at Lake Trasimeno as well as in the Adriatic area German forces scored full defense successes.

Intending to pierce the German front, attacks made by rebel Polish forces supported by British tanks were particularly stubborn south and east of Osimo and at Numana. German grenadiers, however, succeeded in holding all positions on the entire line and inflicted high losses among the Poles. Eighteen British tanks were also knocked out.

The Americans, too, were badly defeated after they had attacked on the broad front on the western wing on both sides of Rossignano and southeast of Kastellina.

Meanwhile, night battleplanes caused conflagrations and explosions at enemy supply dumps in the Adriatic coastal sector.

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YOKOHAMA INDIANS FETE NETAJI WEEK

Significance of Occasion Is Reviewed and Loyalty to Bose Reaffirmed

In celebration of Netaji Week, the Indian community in Yokohama held a ceremony sponsored by the Yokohama branch of the Indian Independence League at the India Club, Yamashita-cho, on July 4 at 10 a.m.

After the flag raising ceremony and national etiquette were over, D. I. Mahtani, Chairman of the League, spoke on the significance of the day and briefly summarized the activities of the Netaji since he took over the leadership of the Indian Independence Movement in East Asia and also assumed the supreme command of the Indian National Army.

Resolutions were adopted reaffirming loyalty to the Provisional Government of Free India. The members also pledged their allegiance to the Netaji and expressed their firm determination to continue the present armed struggle until India is freed from the British shackles and the national flag is hoisted on the Red Fortress at Delhi by the Netaji. A telegram was drafted to this effect and dispatched to the Netaji.

Following is Mr. Mahtani's address:

Lauds Netaji's Leadership

Today we have assembled here to celebrate Netaji Week and this day is the turning point in the history of the independence of India, as the earnest action of achieving independence started from this date.

Our Netaji when he appeared in Tokyo with his dynamic personality, self-confidence and strong willpower captured the hearts of all those who came in contact with him. Being assured by Prime Minister Tojo for all-out help in achieving independence and India for Indians, our Netaji left for Shonan to take charge of the Indian Independence League from Rash Behari Bose, who had put the foundation of the Indian Independence League in East Asia.

While supervising the Indian Independence League, our Netaji organized a powerful army of Azad Hind Fauj and put new life and hope in the hearts of all Indians in East Asia with the motto "CHALO DELHI" and Independence or death, (Azadi or Mout). As the result, all Indians outside of India came forward in helping the sacred cause by volunteering in person and giving all kinds of material, monetary and moral help for an early attainment of our long cherished independence. Our sisters have also joined in great number and are marching to the front in the Rani of Jhansi Regiment.

The whole organization was overhauled and various Ministers were established under the Netaji's personal guidance. After about four months, our Netaji on October 21, 1943 proclaimed the Provisional Government of Free India and declared war against Britain and America.

In November, our Netaji came over to Japan to thank the Imperial Japanese Government for their recognition of our free Government and took part in the Greater East Asia Conference as an observer, and here too with his eloquence and dynamic power convinced everybody that the right person for the right job had actually arrived and the Independence of India was quite at hand. While returning back to Shonan by way of Manchoukuo, China, the Philippines, Thailand, French Indo-China and Burma, he met all the leaders of East Asia, who all offered him all kinds of help for the early recovery of the Independence of India.

In January this year, our Netaji transferred his headquarters from Shonan to Burma and on February 4, our Azad Hind Fauj launched the march to Delhi via Assam along with the invincible Japanese heroes. Immediately crossing the Indo-Burmese border, our Azad Hind Fauj set foot on the soil of India. They were about to capture Imphal but owing to the early monsoon season and other natural hinderances, the fall of Imphal was delayed, though even under such adverse condition the brave soldiers of Japan and India are fighting hand-in-hand with their full energy and as soon as the climatic conditions improve they will overtake the enemy and make further marches and successes of which every one is certain as the Almighty always helps the people who are fighting for the just cause.

Our eight Yokohama brethren have gone to the front in three groups and others may soon follow, and a monetary contribution of ¥225,000 have already been forwarded for the sacred cause from Yokohama.

This war being the colossal war in which the whole world is involved and the enemies of mankind Britain and America are producing war weapons to their full capacity, we are confident that though some reactions may occur from time to time, Final Victory is Ours. Our ally Germany is also facing the second front with great results and the enemy who has landed on a small portion of Normandy are paying tremendous losses for the small landing, and the latest German "flying bombs" have wrought havoc in Britain causing huge fires and damages. We are sure that with the latest inventions in modern arms the Germans will annihilate the enemy and achieve the Final Victory.

It is the duty of all Indians and everybody in East Asia to give their all possible moral and material help in this sacred cause and drive the Anglo-Americans out of entire Asia the sacred land of Buddha, and pray the Almighty for Final Victory.

Greedy Anglo-American Designs Force World Into Chaos and War

Editor's Note: This is the third installment of Nobuo Sasau's prize-winning essay which was submitted in the essay contest sponsored by the Japan-Germany Cultural Society with the support of the Foreign Office and the Board of Information.

(Continued From Yesterday)

Naturally, these countries had considerable difficulties to contend with. They were compelled to concentrate on the strengthening of their position to such an extent that would enable them to hold their own. It may be said that already in the early period of modern history, factors were at work dividing the world in two groups of "have" and "have-not" countries.

Britain had changed from the agricultural country it had been since the latter part of the 14th century to an industrial country after the Industrial Revolution. With its large merchant fleet and considerable naval power, it had succeeded in monopolizing the wealth of the world in accordance with the principle of free trade and, by forestalling other countries in the conquest of colonies, had enjoyed economic prosperity.

At such a time as this, Germany pitted herself against Britain. She was unsuccessful in the first World War because of the split in her domestic structure—a split engineered by Jews. For a time she had to submit to a group of countries believing in plutocracy.

What was forced upon Germany under the Treaty of Versailles following the restoration of peace after the first World War? Germany was deprived of all her overseas colonies, and furthermore, was presented with demands for an indemnity so immense that it was practically impossible for her to pay.

The inflation swept Germany and continued until the German people were thrown into the depths of misery. The result of this was a great increase in the inequality and the unstability of the world order compared with prewar days.

In the meantime the League of Nations at Geneva which was playing the role of a guardian god to the interests of plutocratic states, especially of the Anglo-Saxons under the Washington treaty, applied considerable pressure upon Japan. The idea was to prevent the rise of Japan as a new force. It also showed great energy in extending and stabilizing the interests of these plutocratic states through the exploitation of various Asiatic races.

Ignored Changing World

These vicious and hypocritical acts of the Geneva organization were the operations of the group of wealthy states upholding the status quo. These states under various pretexts closed their eyes to the changing character of the world and were preoccupied with how to control world affairs for the purpose of furthering their own interests.

They persisted in treating as races without estate, the group of rising nations without regard for their rapidly increasing population and their tremendous power of development and sought to confine them to narrow territories. They also endeavored to drive these countries out of areas which were important to them if they were to engage in legitimate economic activities.

It may be said that the tendency of these rising states to act resolutely in ending the pressure put upon them by nations believing in the maintenance of the old order and in replacing the existing international order by a new and a more just one, resulted in the historical process mentioned above.

The unbalanced state of world economy after the first World War led to a period of slump which affected practically the entire world.

America, which had worked itself into a position of dominance over world economy after the first World War and which apparently was enjoying great prosperity as the world's foremost creditor country, was plunged into the depths of an economic depression following the collapse of prices in the New York Stock Exchange in November 1929.

Unrest Sweeps World

This was a development that at once dislocated the world's system of production. As a result, the gold standard on which that system had been based, began to totter. There was a steady increase in the volume of goods in excess of the demand. More and more workers were thrown out of employment. A wave of social unrest began to sweep over the whole world.

Britain endeavored to sail through the high waves of this world economic slump by forging closer ties of cooperation with her overseas possessions and between her Dominions and colonies.

Britain sought to meet this crisis by means of the Ottawa Agreement in the summer of 1932. Under this agreement she strove to knit together the various areas of the Empire by means of a system of preferential duties, thereby revealing her intention of organizing her overseas possessions into an economic bloc.

The accentuation of the tendency to close British possessions to other countries caused them to adopt independent methods to meet the situation. Such a step was to be expected under the circumstances.

This tendency toward bloc economy which was necessitated by British action, helped to bring about a change in the national thought of various countries. Popular mistrust increased and spread rapidly throughout the world. It stimulated a reform in national economy on the basis of autarchy and brought about an expansion of armaments in various countries. It also caused many countries to seek expansion in the direction dictated by their own interests.

Let us take a look at economic conditions in America as they were during this period of economic upheaval.

The Buenos Aires Conference of 1936 and the Lima Conference of 1938 were among the means used by America to overcome the opposition of various Latin-American countries. America's purpose was to establish the so-called Pan-American bloc economy structure. On the one hand, America made a sustained effort to bring under her control the countries which were to be included in the proposed structure. On the other hand, she pushed plans for an economic and political advance into various areas of East Asia. Furthermore, she worked for the realization of her inordinate ambition of dominating the whole world by encouraging the peoples to adopt a feeling of hostility toward the totalitarian countries.

Endeavor to Exist

The rising Japanese, German, and Italian races which were thus deprived of the conditions necessary for their expansion in a world imperialistically controlled by America and Britain—States based on autarchy—under the urge of the vital force in them, endeavored to secure some means to exist.

These three nations carried out reforms in their internal political structures, thereby taking the first step toward the attainment of their goal of expansion promised them by history. This action was tantamount to the presentation of a vote of non-confidence in the fast-decaying democracies. It was the beginning of a movement for the construction of a new domestic structure based on the conception of responsibility. It was a demand for room to live in.

One of the reasons that can be added to support the theory that the Social Democratic movement in Germany, the Fascist movement in Italy, and the series of thought movements that have occurred in Japan since the Manchurian Incident, are all related to one another although their characteristics differ, is that they are all nationalistic movements with a single objective. The demands of these States for living room were embodied in the proposal of constructing a new world order. There is no doubt that this move of the rising races caused a great shock to the group of overfed, comfortably-situated democratic states believing in the maintenance of the status quo.

The progress of the international situation according to the process mentioned above, led to the creation of conditions for the division of the world in two groups of states, the totalitarian and the democratic countries, or the so-called Axis and anti-Axis nations—those countries advocating reforms and those believing in the maintenance of the status quo. As the situation became more tense, there arose a tendency among the various countries to increase their armaments.

(To Be Continued)

BICOLANDIA REGION IN LUZON PROSPERS

Remarkable Results Gained in Cultivation of Rice, Corn, Cassava and Potatoes

Domei

LEGASPI, July 5.—The southeastern Luzon provinces of Camarines Norte, Camarine Sur, Albay and Sorsogon, which comprise the region known as Bicolandia, are keeping abreast with the rest of the Philippines in reconstruction and rehabilitation work.

Though essentially an abaca producing region, Bicolandia has achieved remarkable results in the cultivation of rice and other staple crops, thereby contributing immensely to stabilizing the livelihood not only of its more than 1,200,000 inhabitants, but those in outlying provinces and Manila.

According to latest figures, the Bicolandia region has a total of 38,530 hectares planted with rice, corn, cassava, and sweet potatoes which are divided as follows: rice, 11,174 hectares; corn, 6,578; cassava, 8,147; sweet potatoes, 12,631.

Albay, the chief province of the group, bids fair to become one of the leading sweet potato producing areas in the archipelago with 8,056 hectares devoted to this crop. While the region has taken to rice-planting, it is not neglecting the production of abaca, which prior to the war, constituted its major industry. At that time, Bicol fiber, together with Davao hemp, found its way to leading markets of the world and because of the war, it now forms one of the mainstays of East Asia's war resources.

In addition to abaca, the region, likewise, abundantly grows timber, produces copra and other vital products. It also has a flourishing fishing industry with hundreds of fishermen putting out to sea daily in the Ragay Gulf for a rich haul of marine products.

Bicolandia boasts of a prosperous home industry, including the manufacture of clogs and abaca slippers and shoes, which are sent to leading stores in Manila. Of varying forms and designs, these footwear becomes a rage among the people of Manila which fact accounts for the brisk sale in stores. The reopening of the railroad line from Manila to this city many months ago restored once more a flourishing inter-provincial trade, and daily over rail lines and roads, goods flow both ways in great quantities.

Indeed, Bicolandia has joined the vanguard of the imposing parade of Philippine provinces marching onward on the path of reconstruction for the prosperity and happiness of the New Republic.

HAAR'S WORKS SHOWN

Photographs of Nippon Dances, Plays Displayed at Museum

Pictorial photographs of Japanese classical "Noh" dances, "Kabuki" performances and puppet shows taken by Ferez Haar, a Hungarian pictorial photographer, who is now visiting Japan, are being displayed from July 1 to the end of this month at the Theatrical Museum of Waseda University. No admission fee is charged.

Mr. Haar will speak on "How the Japanese Dramatic Performances Have Appealed To Me," at the museum at 1 p.m. on July 15. After the exhibition is over, the photographs will be printed in a book form and introduced to the peoples of all parts of Greater East Asia.

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East Asia Round-Up

Rail Service Opening
Domei

PEKING, July 7.—Further bolstering land transportation of China and Japan, a direct railway freight transportation service for bulky cargo between Japan and North China will be inaugurated from July 15. It will directly link the railways via Chosen and South Manchurian Railways.

Telegraph Office Opens
Domei

CHENGCHOW, July 7.—A telegraph office was opened on July 5 in Chengchow, Honan Province, where reconstruction work has been pushed under the protection of the Japanese Forces since their occupation. Telegrams from the general public will be handled and the cost and the areas covered will be the same as for other places in North China. Wires may be dispatched to all regions of Greater East Asia.

Shonan Filipinos Returning
Domei

SHONAN, July 7.—With all arrangements completed, a batch of Shonan Filipinos to be repatriated to their homeland, will leave here shortly. They include two professional boxers, one of whom is Baby Mendiola, a one-time featherweight title-holder.

Vocational Schools Open
Domei

DJAKARTA, July 7.—A number of new vocational schools are being opened this month, giving a wider scope of opportunity to Indonesian youths. Eighty-two students of Java plus several others coming from outer islands have enrolled at the Djakarta Pharmaceutical School, which opened on July 1.

Agrarian Villages Expand
Domei

HSINKING, July 7.—The Government policy to set up modernized agrarian villages composed of domestic settlers has borne fruit as the number of such settlers has far surpassed prearranged figures. Up to the end of June, this year, four and a half years since the enforcement of this plan, a total of 57,000 families has been settled, who have succeeded in developing 175,000 hectares of farmland.

More Constables Graduate
Domei

MANILA, July 7.—Another batch of 413 non-commissioned officers of the Philippine Constabulary graduated on July 5 from the Constabulary Academy.

Schools File Permits
Domei

MANILA, July 7.—With the opening of the coming academic year fast approaching, more than 140 private schools and institutions, of which 79 are in provinces, have already filed their applications for renewal permits for operation.

Savings Bonds Issued
Domei

MANILA, July 7.—President Jose P. Laurel on July 3 authorized the issue of short-term securities, known as the "Republic of the Philippines' Tax Savings Bonds," amounting to 15,000,000 pesos in order to augment public funds for reconstruction and rehabilitation work.

Manchou Crop Good
Domei

HSINKING, July 7.—Favored by ideal rainfall, the crop growth throughout Manchoukuo is maintaining an exceptionally good progress especially in areas along the Harbin-Peian and Suihua-Chiamssu railway lines in Peian Province, practically all of Kirin and Souping Provinces, a large section of Antung Province and the entire Fengtien and Tunghua Provinces.

CHINESE IN SHONAN HAIL NETAJI'S ACHIEVEMENTS

Overseas Association States Other Nationalities Back Indian Freedom Drive

Domei

SHONAN, July 7.—The statement by Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government, on the achievements of the Indian Independence Movement during the past year not only has inspired Indians all over East Asia, but also has greatly impressed Shonan residents of other nationalities, who have always demonstrated their readiness to support the cause of India's independence.

Reflecting the general sentiment among various such communities in Shonan, the spokesman of the association at a press conference declared, "If within one year of Netaji Bose's assumption of leadership, the Indian Independence Movement could have achieved so much, it is not too much to predict the attainment of the avowed aims before very long."

He added that the Indian leaders' review of the present year shows how successfully the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, under the able leadership of Subhas Chandra Bose, is carrying out its plans to gain Indian national freedom.

BURMESE PARTY GREETED BY NANKING FOREIGN HEAD

Ba Han Met at Airfield by Chinese, Nippon Leaders; Chu Stresses Amity

Domei

NANKING, July 7.—The Burmese Special Research Commission headed by Dr. Ba Han arrived here by air this afternoon. At the airfield, the party was met by Foreign Minister Dr. Chu Min-yi, representing the National Government, and other Chinese and Japanese leaders.

In the evening, Dr. Ba Han and members of the party were guests at a dinner given in their honor by Foreign Minister Chu.

In a verbal statement hailing the arrival of the party, Foreign Minister Chu stressed the establishment of new friendly relations between the National Government of China and Burma following the National Government's recognition of Burma's independence.

Stressing the gigantic part which Burma, as co-partner in Greater East Asia is destined to play in the prosecution of the current war, he expressed a hearty welcome to the visiting mission as another contribution toward the further promotion of Chinese-Burmese friendship.

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GUIDE-BOOK COMPLETED ON WAR OF EAST ASIA

Volume Contains Details of Battles in Malai, Borneo and China up to End of 1942

The first volume of the guide-book of the War of Greater East Asia was recently compiled by the Military Relief Section of the Army, as a sequel to the volume on the China Affair which was published sometime ago.

The monetary contributions donated by the people for the relief of soldiers have been used for the purpose and the book will be soon given to all the officers and men who have fought on the front since the start of the War of Greater East Asia.

The guide-book contains explanations of the progress of the battles in Malai, Borneo and the China continent from the outset of the current war up to the end of 1942 as well as the topographical conditions, manners and customs of these areas.

In the second volume, battles in Burma, East Indies and the Philippines as well as things related with these regions will be recorded.

Konoye-Otani Betrothal

The engagement is announced of Fumitaka Konoye, 30, eldest son of Prince Funimaro Konoye, former Prime Minister, to Miss Masako Otani, 21, younger sister of Count Kosho Otani, Chief Abbot of the Nishihonganji Temple, through the good offices of Marquis Koichi Kido, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, and Marchioness Kido. Miss Otani has been working at the Welfare Ministry since her graduation from the Peeresses' School.

Research Institute Set Up

In order to maintain closer liaison among various research groups organized by Kyoto Imperial University for the study of the Southern Regions, the Kyoto Imperial University Southern Regions Research Institute was recently set up under the direct management of Dr. Toru Haneda, president of the University.

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1944

What Price Roosevelt's Foreign Policy?

When Finland prepared to pay the United States $148,000 last month she was not offering any bribe to the United States. She was merely making her customary annual payment on debts incurred in America during the last World War, Finland being the one shining example to America's other European allies in that war, all the rest of whom had each in turn repudiated its war debts to America and defaulted on both capital and interest.

Hitherto the United States could find no words of praise sufficiently high to laud this small democracy as it unfailingly repaid each year the full sum falling due, and showed the path of honor to America's other less honorable allies who no longer bothered to make even token payments.

This year, however, when Finland prepared to pay the instalment due on its due date, Roosevelt insultingly informed the astonished Finnish Minister as he handed him his passport instead of the receipt: "The foreign policy of the United States is not on sale for $148,000."

Finland can certainly have had no remotest intention of attempting to influence the United States' foreign policy when she prepared to pay her debts as usual this year. Nor would she have dared to offer Roosevelt, who juggles billions with such careless hand, the trifling sum of $148,000 for his foreign policy even had she thought it up for sale.

"America's foreign policy is not on sale for $148,000," says Roosevelt. Obviously. But what is that foreign policy that yesterday supported Finland in her fight for freedom and democracy, and today proclaims her hostile for fighting still for freedom? This is a pertinent question both Finland and the American people might with much reason ask of Mr. Roosevelt.

Finland is the same Finland as it was in 1939 when it was wantonly attacked, so said America, by Soviet Russia. At that time the pens and tongues of countless American writers, playwrights, commentators were busy day and night depicting the virtues and heroism of noble little Finland, and glorifying what was, and is, her gallant stand against those whom America then termed her "wanton aggressors." Hollywood's publicity-loving cinema stars staged benefit performances for Finland's innocent war victims. Public subscriptions were raised to help the Finns. Finland was given every conceivable official and unofficial American encouragement to resist and defend democracy to the last, and all America's sympathies were roused for gallant little democratic Finland. At that time American foreign policy most clearly favored Finland.

Finland today is the same Finland. Its democratic leaders are the same. Its gallantry and heroism the same. It is still fighting for its freedom with the same courage in a continuation of the same war of defense against the same mighty foe. It still upholds democracy's banner in far northern Europe against what might seem all but overwhelming odds. Finland has not changed since 1939.

But where American foreign policy smiled in 1939, today it frowns. Where it then encouraged Finland to resist, it today enjoins her to surrender." The pens and tongues that then supported now attack the self-same Finland. The doubtless bewildered American people now see the once lauded Finns maligned and insulted in official utterances as well as in the press. The Finnish Minister then accorded such high respect in Washington as brave and honorable Finland's representative is today handed his passport and the current payment on Finland's honored debt contemptuously dismissed by American presidential implication as an attempted bribe, for no other reason than that America has today made a deal with Finland's enemies over Finland's head.

Other smaller nations whom America has already urged, or still would urge, to war for some American convenience may profit by the lesson. Political expedience all too clearly outweighs consistency, justice, morality or even democratic considerations in the shifting sands of Roosevelt's foreign policy towards such smaller nations as democratic Finland.

American foreign policy is not on sale for $148,000 to Finland. But this very remark of Roosevelt's makes it permissible for the American people themselves to ask to whom, and for what superior consideration, has it been sold, and Finland with it, that it can so completely turn its coat toward Finland in the four short years of one presidential term.

Massacre by Bombing

When Vera Brittain, British authoress, and twenty-eight clergymen and religious leaders joined their voices to protest against Anglo-American "massacre by bombing", the New York Times made answer: "If the kind of bombing Britain and America are giving Germany will shorten the war we believe it justifiable"!

What justification is this for mass massacre of the innocent? Where, moreover, is the evidence that that kind of bombing will shorten the war even by so much as one short day? How, for example, can the bombing and machine gunning of German country-folk on church parade in a peaceful village on their way to worship of a tranquil Sunday morning shorten the war in America's favor? Their very innocent blood can only cry aloud to God and man for vengeance on the perpetrators of the bloody crime. How shall the mauling of Swiss civilians in the neutral town of Schaffhausen curtail hostilities to America's benefit? All it can do is to stiffen all neutrals against the United States.

How can the massacre of French citizens from the air by Anglo-American fliers so endear the Anglo-American forces to their French victims that the French will help these murderers of France's children to early victory? The French reception of the American invaders shows how. Water is denied them, their counterfeit French money rejected. France's very women take up arms against them on the once smiling shores of Normandy. These so-called "liberators" whose hands still drip with the innocent blood of untold European civilians spilt in the shadow of their wings, spread only death and desolation in their train. What should they expect but hostile welcome wherever they may go? They are the credulous victims of their own false propaganda if they ever thought the survivors of mass massacre might rush to kiss the hands that hurl the bombs that blast their babes and kin.

In the same breath that the New York Times seeks thus to justify the unjustifiable, it refers to German bombing of Britain, asserting that all this accomplished was to strengthen Britain's will to fight in direct proportion to the severity of the bombing. If German bombing of military objectives in Britain strengthened Britain's will to fight, how then will carpet bombing and mass massacre in Europe shorten the war? By the New York Times' own argument, the German will to fight, and that of all other European victims of Anglo-American murder tactics, will be the further strengthened the more merciless the air attack to which they are subjected. How then shall massacre by bombing in Europe shorten the war, unless by rallying all men of good will in and out of Germany to pray for, fight for, and hasten Anglo-American defeat? From each bomb murderously dropped on non-military objectives in Europe, warriors spring as from the dragon's teeth, steeled to the resolution never to lay down their arms until full vengeance for their torn and bleeding be exacted.

Hate thus sown by America can only hatred reap. This is the way to eternalize, not shorten, war. But America, through the New York Times, answers Vera Brittain's "call for repentance" with the sole regret that America did not start mass massacre by bombing as long ago as 1931 when Japan incurred China-covetting America's displeasure by bringing independence to Manchoukuo, or at latest in 1938 or 1939 when Germany sought to rectify the unworkable injustices of Versailles and claimed the severed German territories that Poland, at Britain and America's instigation, so rashly denied her. A call for repentance by Vera Brittain or anyone else to America's advocates of massacre by bombing as an instrument of national policy is plainly a vain cry in the wilderness.

"Our justification"—for massacre by bombing—"must lie in a good and lasting peace", says the New York Times with customary hypocrisy. But how shall self-confessed assassins, who glibly defend the mass massacre they practise as a legitimate means of waging war, procure a good or lasting peace? How could a peace guaranteed by those whose only regret for massacre by bombing is that they did not start it sooner be good or lasting? How, indeed, can peace of any kind return to the world until these unrepentant Anglo-American hypocrites who find fair phrase to defend any crime of blood it suits them to commit are themselves crushed and powerless to wreak their murderous will on the innocent ever again?

AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT IN BURMA PUSHED

Stock-Raising Encouraged To Utilize Uncultivated Lands

By A Special Correspondent

Burma is an agricultural country and has been well known throughout the world as the producing center of Rangoon rice. The Irrawaddy, Myaungmya, Pegu, Mandalay and Meiktila regions are the most flourishing rice producing zones. In 1937 the total area under cultivation in these regions was 17,387,000 acres. Although a vast area of the hills in the northern section of the country is under cultivation, the rice produced in this region is for local self-sufficiency. In the western part of the country most of the region is mountainous and arable land is scarce; therefore, Indian corn is about all that can be cultivated. Owing to the heavy rainfall in the Arakan region, the farm-lands lie behind Akyab where rice is the principal product.

The dry regions in the central part of the state mainly produce Indian corn, peanuts, cotton and beans. On the other hand the Irrawaddy delta region is the center of Burma's agriculture, and a large area of land is under cultivation. Here the principal products besides rice are beans, tobacco, vegetables and Indian corn.

Due to the fact that the climate in the Tenasserim coast region is best suited for the cultivation of rubber, there are many rubber plantations here; while in the region behind Moulmein rice is cultivated. However, there is a large area of uncultivated land in the Shan plateau where at present rice, potatoes, and vegetables are being produced, but in the future temperate zone products are expected to be raised.

Evils of British Policy

The danger of depending on imports to supply essential foodstuffs of the people has been bitterly experienced by Britain long ago. Nevertheless, looking upon Burma as a vassal state, Britain enforced these same policies, and moreover carried out inappropriate administrations in Burma, disregarding the fact that Burma is an agricultural country. Consequently, through the correction of these erroneous administrative policies to which she has been compelled, agricultural development of Burma in the future is indeed promising.

Out of the total population of more than 16,000,000 in Burma 70 per cent of the Burmese is engaged in agriculture, and of this percentage most of them are cultivating rice. In 1938, 5,200,000 tons of rice were produced, and after deducting about 2,000,000 tons for domestic consumption, 3,300,000 tons were exported to foreign countries. Even in 1942 the ravages of war seemed to have little effect on the production of rice. In spite of the dastardly scorched earth tactics which the British resorted to in their retreat before the advance of the Japanese Forces, agricultural restoration was smoothly and speedily undertaken. Furthermore, many Japanese commercial firms and companies were established in Burma, and consequently, Burma's reconstruction has progressed steadily.

Burma has a total area of over 21,700,000 acres out of which 17,000,000 acres are at present under cultivation; therefore, there remains about 30 per cent of uncultivated lands. However, if improved agricultural methods are applied and improved varieties of seeds are planted and cultivated, further increase in production can be well hoped for.

Stock-raising in Burma, which is intimately connected with agriculture, is not yet fully developed. At present water-buffaloes, cattle, pigs, sheep, mountain goats and horses are raised. In 1939 there were 5,000,000 head of cattle, 14,000,000 water-buffaloes, 500,000 pigs, 300,000 mountain goats, 100,000 sheep and 50,000 horses. Stock-raising is being carried out in the dry upland regions of the country, but there is yet room for greater development in this line.

Wool Output Pushed

Furthermore, there are many possibilities for increasing the production of rice, cotton, beans and tobacco. On the other hand, although Australia is the producing center for wool, it is by no means impossible to expand Burma's live-stock breeding. In contrast to 5,000,000 head of cattle, 100,000 head of sheep are indeed too little. And together with the expansion of agricultural production and live-stock breeding, it is only natural that the industrialization of these enterprises should arise.

One of Burma's essential industries is the rice-polishing industry. However, if through increased cattle-raising, the canning of corned beef is undertaken, and by increased sheep-raising the production of wool is carried out, a new phase will be seen in the economic status of Burma.

As Burma is presently undertaking all means for the successful consummation of the War, she is not able to exert her total strength toward agriculture and other peace-time industries. However, she should be prepared to extend her total efforts toward agricultural development. This would not only lead to her cooperation with Japan, but would also awaken national consciousness among the Burmese people. Furthermore, it will also give impetus to her economic strength and thereby will elevate the people's livelihood as well as popularize her culture. Fortunately Burma is a very fertile land.

There are no completely barren lands or deserts, and so-called jungle areas are few. The lack of man-power can be alleviated with machinery. There is indeed a great future in store for Burma's agriculture. Consequently it is difficult to find any so-called bottlenecks of production in present-day Burma.

Impressions of Japan and Manchoukuo

Philippine Gratitude Mission Greatly Impressed by Unity of Entire Japanese Nation

By BENIGNO S. AQUINO
Speaker of the National Assembly and Special Envoy to Japan

Part I

The fate of my country has always been for me a matter of grave preoccupation. On the numberless occasions in which I have scanned the future to discern even the slightest revelatory sign of the causes which determine it, I have always stumbled upon an unknown factor most difficult to decipher. This time, however, recent events have given me its solution.

In the past every time the first streaks of dawn glowed in the firmament of our hopes, new events developed and frustrated the manumission of the Philippines. In 1898 when our revolutionary forces succeeded in destroying the three-centuried sovereignty of Spain, we beheld with indignation how America, failing to fulfil her words of honor, assumed Spain's place in the Philippines, and notwithstanding our stubborn resistance to conserve the Republic which was proclaimed in Malolos, once again a fatal destiny chained us to another foreign sovereignty.

Once more we began to struggle for the consummation of our national aspirations and during the forty years under the new regime, we continued without any interruption our libertarian campaign. In the year 1932 the Congress of the United States, in a law solemnly passed, promised the proclamation of Philippine independence on July 4, 1946. But before the expiration of the transition period, the Greater East Asia War was declared, and in less than a month after the said declaration, a new sovereignty supplanted American rule in the Philippines.

Because of the rabid anti-Japanese propaganda in the country the public mind was darkened and poisoned. Not a few envisioned the spectacle of eternal slavery, but their surprise was indeed great when they saw the tangible proofs of Japanese generosity and magnanimity, specially when Japan sanctioned and gave all her support to the proclamation of Philippine independence before the date set by America. These events produced such a great surprise among the people that at last they realized that when Divine Providence placed the Philippines in the very geographical spot where she now finds herself, it had also decreed that in reality she should be linked with the Orient and not with the Occident.

Express Gratitude

After the proclamation and establishment of the Republic of the Philippines, it was decided to send a Special Mission to Japan to express the gratitude of the Republic and of the Filipino people to His August Majesty the Emperor, to His illustrious Government and to the great people of Japan for the support and the recognition which the Empire of Japan had accorded to the independence of the Philippines, and for the happy conclusion of a Pact of Alliance between that powerful Empire and the Republic of the Philippines. In the fulfilment of the mission entrusted to the Special Envoy and his colleagues, the government of His Imperial Majesty extended to them all sympathetic help possible so that their labors might be successful. The Imperial benevolence extended to the members of the Mission, the expressions of fraternal attachment which His August Majesty dedicated to the illustrious President of the Philippines have left in the hearts of all the members of the Mission only the most pleasurable and imperishable memories.

This trip of the Gratitude Mission to Japan was distinctly noteworthy because its members have been fortunate thrice as the following incidents will show: The accidental late flowering of the cherry trees afforded them the opportunity to contemplate in that splendid florescence the sublimity of the Japanese soul. Likewise they saw the fervent devotion of the subjects of the Empire at the celebration of the enshrinement of the 28,000 heroes of Japan in this War of Greater East Asia and from what they saw on that occasion they came to understand better the Japanese mental tendency which considers death in battle as a precious reward and not as an evil that one must avoid at all costs. It was their good fortune, too, to observe the popular demonstrations on the birthday of His August Majesty the Emperor of Nippon, and they were astounded by the anxiety and the effort of both men and women, of the old and the young, of the rich and the poor, of the intellectual class as well as of the masses, of aristocrats and plebeians to occupy a small space in that extensive square in front of the Imperial Palace, only to be able to make a respectful obeisance toward the Palace and to manifest their unswerving devotion and firm resolution to unite themselves with their Emperor in life or in death, in happiness or in adversity, in triumph or in defeat. The members of the Mission knew that in the Japanese ideology there exists a union of the concepts of Emperor and Nation, but what they saw on the birthday of His August Majesty the Emperor of Japan, afforded them an opportunity to appreciate entirely the patriotic sentiment of the Japanese which manifests itself as more intense and more aggressive as the dangers closing in on the Empire become greater and nearer.

Unity Among People

The union of the people with the Emperor is the fount and origin of all the spiritual fortitude of Japan, a fortitude which shall be a decisive factor in the attainment of final victory in the present Greater East Asia War, because victory demands a harmonious union of concepts: unity of thought, unity of purpose, and unity of action; and all this is manifested in the ordinary life of Japan. Thus, it can reasonably be affirmed that there exists no nation on the face of the earth more united and more conscientiously disciplined than the Japanese people. Fortunately, I have visited two-thirds of the known world and up to the present I have not seen a country like Japan which knows how to shoulder with supreme stoicism all sorts of privations for the happy consummation of the efforts of the nation. In every Japanese subject the conviction is evident that whatever his sufferings may be they cannot be greater than those of the men who are in the battlefronts, and it is really surprising to see how he realizes the fact that the war must be waged by some with the use of the gun, with the hoe by others, by women in the shops and industrial factories, and by the rest in munition works and in other branches of labor which require the production of other necessary articles. The Japanese know that this is a war in which every effort is essentially necessary for final victory. By the very fact that the Japanese are united in purpose and action, those who have been left at home have deprived themselves temporarily of certain recreative activities in order not to dissipate their energy in futile frivolities. We visited many airplane factories and in addition have seen various military and naval academies, schools of aviation, and training camps. Putting aside the military and naval academies which have already established well-known standards, we found the schools of aviation and the training camps indeed admirable. Such is the coordination between the armament factories and the training schools that at a glance one sees that everything has been synchronized. When we visited the training schools, the youths we saw in them ranged in age from 16 and 21. And when we wanted to know why boys were being trained so young the distinguished admiral who was in charge of that training center told us that to make military aviators those youths were better than much older men, because they still had no great attachment to life and had not yet assumed either social or family responsibilities. These young men know only an occasional and passing emotion, fleetingly provoked by a caressing look, but they possess the glowing fire of daring and temerity, and have, above all, the ambition and determination to become heroes of their country. This explains why the Japanese pilot, when he sends his plane hurtling through space at a tremendous speed to crash against an enemy objective, contemplates his act quietly, his face beaming with anxiety and satisfaction like one who sees the realization and consummation of his whole life's illusion.

(To Be Concluded)

STUDY MADE OF NATIVE ANIMAL NAMES

Offers Interesting Approach To Culture of Resident Peoples

By DR. TEISO ESAKI
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Scientifically, animals are called by technical terms of a regular form constructed principally of Latin and Greek words. To denote kinds of animals, two names indicative of the genus and species to which they belong are given in juxtaposition. This is the method initiated by Carl von Linne, famous Swedish naturalist, in 1758, and it has since been in general application in all countries. Though in international use, however, such scientific names are of little use in our daily life. We may have no need of names other than scientific, but for ordinary animals which are connected with human life or which are quite common, there must necessarily exist names by which they are known among the inhabitants of the districts where they are found.

Among the uncivilized peoples, the names given to animals have direct connection with their life, and the richness or poverty of the vocabulary in this regard furnishes the measure of the closeness of connection between these peoples and animals. No names exist for animals which are not related to their own living, while for those which are necessary for their livelihood we find names minutely differentiated. Those extraneous to their existence are often given names which simply signify "animal" or "insect." Some time ago, I collected in various districts of the South Seas the local names of animals for my special study, and found that, regarding birds, the vocabularies which the inhabitants of different islands possess are fairly equal in volume and that the classification made is quite commendable in each case. As regards fish, however, the vocabulary possessed by islanders was found to differ in proportion to the degree of progress in the fishery business among them. The vocabulary about fish is largest among the inhabitants of Palao, where the industry is most developed. Their vocabulary was found to be several times or even more than ten times as large as that of other islanders. I was particularly surprised to find that, since it gained much value as a commodity, the trepang has become even more minutely classified than we see in zoology, with a name given to each kind. There is also a large vocabulary concerning poisonous animals. If these names are collected and their meanings and derivations probed, not only can a good racial and other knowledge be acquired about the natives concerned but their economic relations can be made clear.

Tells State of Relationship

Moreover, by a comparative study of the vocabularies collected about different regions and tribes, we can often discover the state of mutual relationship existing between these regions and tribes.

Knowledge of native names of animals stands one in good stead in learning legends, traditional beliefs, etc. from native inhabitants and also in collecting necessary materials through their help. It enables one to attain the end one has in view accurately and speedily. That a study of this kind is helpful in promoting cultural works for the native peoples goes without saying.

With regard to an inquiry into the native names of animals, we can obtain copious and reliable materials if we can stay long enough among the peoples for the purpose, but it is hard to conduct such an inquiry satisfactorily during a short stay. From my personal experience, I may mention below a few points worthy of note.

It is very important for us to learn to catch the vocal sounds of inhabitants as perfectly as possible and to use them ourselves as accurately as possible. Phonetics common to all vocabularies proves very helpful in study: It is particularly useful when making comparisons between names.

For collecting name-words, it is best to ask all sorts of people, young and old and men and women, for the necessary information, but this is rather difficult to practise. The most practical way is to fix upon intelligent young men and obtain general information from them, to begin with generally speaking, the vocabulary of young people regarding the names of animals and plants is more limited than that of old folks, but in dealing with old people there are difficulties. For instance, it is often found difficult to reach an understanding with them, or it frequently happens that their pronunciation is so indistinct that we cannot draw out the necessary words from them. The intermediatory services of young men prove very helpful in such cases. Women are not good, as a rule, though we can sometimes get some materials from them regarding animals in which they take special interest. The words secured in this way we must keep always at hand so that we can use them on every opportunity to correct our pronunciation or meaning, wherever necessary.

The names of things can best be found by showing such things to them, if these are at hand, but in order to make sure that we do not misinterpret their meaning, the words thus found must be carefully scrutinized. Supposing that a shell of a certain kind is shown to find its name, the answer given may not always be exactly what we want. He may give a general name applicable to several kinds of shells or he may give a more comprehensive word denoting shell as a whole. Where the names of animals other than birds and beasts are sought, their general names are most commonly given in answer, unless the animals in question are of some peculiar kinds. Butterflies or dragon-flies are rarely classified minutely, but those which have something to do with their living, such as ants, for example, are sometimes classified into four of five kinds.

Care must be taken not to press the people too hard for answers, for, when they are at a loss for answers, they often answer at random. Another point worth mentioning is that their vocabulary is always proportionate to the knowledge they possess of animals. The vocabulary of an uncivilized tribe is naturally very limited. They sometimes have one name for animals of entirely different kinds, thereby revealing their incapacity to make any discrimination between them. Once, I showed a longicorn beetle to a native and asked its name, and his answer was mengidab. Now, a mengidab means a spider. They are under the false belief that a longicorn is a spider of a large type.

There is another important reason for which we consider it necessary to carry on this study at the present time. The vocabulary of uncivilized peoples is subject to changes. Words out of use become extinct soon. This circumstance renders it necessary to put on record the words now extant before it is too late. As already mentioned, the trepang in Palao has become classified into scores of kinds, each with its own name, since it found a large market in China, but this particular industry has been all but suspended since the island passed under Japanese rule, with the result that fewer islanders can give each kind its discriminative name. Many of the younger people do not even know these names. With the spread of the Japanese language among the natives, many native names have become either extinct or replaced by Japanese names. The vocabulary of the inhabitants of Saipan or Omiyajima (Guam) contains numerous Spanish words, and many animals are called by Spanish names, with no clue whatever being left to the discovery of the names by which they were originally called by the ancient inhabitants of the Marianas.

Many Japanese people are now going and will continue to go to the South Seas. Some of these may go into regions not easily accessible to ordinary persons, and I feel sure that they can contribute greatly toward the cause of science, if they avail themselves of any time they can spare from their regular duties to collect native names of animals and make the results of their labor known.

The New Statement on China

Japanese Government's Announcement of July 5 Provides Enduring Basis for Sino-Japanese Collaboration

By IPPEI FUKUDA

Editor's Note: Ippei Fukuda was formerly president of The Shanghai Times. He was also for many years the New York correspondent of the Tokyo Asahi Shimbun and was also connected with Contemporary Japan in the capacity of associate editor. In the future, he will contribute articles to the Nippon Times.

On July 5, the Japanese Government issued an important statement which is remarkable for directness and ample skeins of realism. Although it marks no fresh departure from our stand toward China and her people as a whole, the impact of the new seven-year-old China Affair and the War of Greater East Asia inevitably read into the statement a much bolder definition of our China policy than any ever made public by responsible quarters.

Re-stating the major aim of our military activities in Asia and in the Pacific, it says: "Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Japan, actuated by the earnest desire for the liberation and stabilization of Greater East Asia and for the establishment of a new world order, has been fighting vigorously to defeat the evil designs of America and Britain in cooperation with the various countries and peoples of the region and in close collaboration with her gallant allies in Europe." Getting down to the crux of the issue, the statement holds that "the Chinese people are, it goes without saying, our friends and even the armed forces under the Chungking regime who are opposed to cooperation with America and Britain are not our enemy." The remarks are noteworthy as showing in no ambiguous language a definite disavowal of narrow, quixotic intransigence toward Chungking. Besides, coming as it did soon after Henry A. Wallace, Vice-President of the United States left Chiang Kai-shek's war capital, the utterance seems to gain in significance.

Whether the pledge of our readiness to disarm whatever bitter feeling we may have developed toward them in the course of seven years of on-and-off mass destruction will open the eyes of the Chinese in the Chungking area to the fact that the China Affair has lately undergone a great change is hard to tell at this date. We have just given them our word of honor that we will fight them no longer, provided they wash their hands of the Anglo-Americans whose presence in Asia has brought nothing but humiliation and worse trouble to China in particular and will do her more harm if they are permitted to stay on. This change in our frame of mind in relation to the whole of China was brought about not so much by our sense of futility as by our increasing realization of the simple but irrevocable truth that the only safeguard for security and independence of Japan and China as respected nations of the world lies in our mutual trust. The work of liquidating our mental barriers is to be tackled first. It should be evident to anyone that the present situation is so serious that it has no use for lip service. We must be thoroughly honest with the Chinese, bearing in mind that friendly respect is what they justly deserve.

For all these seven years of strife has taught us many things about the people of China. Only after our prolonged contact with them, unfortunate as it was, did it dawn upon most of us that they share with us, for one thing, a keen eye for moral values. They have as much contempt for make-believe as we do and, what is more, they possess an almost uncanny gift of telling gold bricks from genuine ones. Henry A. Wallace and many other Americans of high-pressure salesman type invariably rely on their hello-pal handshakes, shoulder-patting and flamboyant pose in trying to worm their way into the hearts of the Chinese, not knowing that of all the peoples in the world the Chinese are the hardest to fool. No maneuver of the sort will be repeated in our China policy. The statement of July 5 affirms the point in such simple and forthright language that it should leave no doubt as to Japan's desire to initiate and perpetuate a new foreign policy essentially based on moral values rather than on the expediency of power politics. It should be pointed out that in the original texts of a good many statements issued by the Government the keynote of our relations with the rest of the Asiatic nations is almost always referred to as "dohgi gaiko" meaning diplomacy actuated more by moral principle than by sharp practice. Strangely enough, the emphasis on this important point is brushed aside in translations which boil down the pregnant adieu to the vicious cycle of power politics as practiced by all nations for centuries into the stark, stereotyped word "justice."

"Japan with all her military potential," observed the late Eugene Chen, Foreign Minister in various Chinese governments since 1927, "will be a good thing to have for China after the war." Believe me, that much is thoroughly understood by most Chungking leaders." His death in Shanghai last May brings into relief perhaps his last comment on our pressing political problems of Asia. Men with his breadth of vision are now called upon to carry on the work grounding Japan-China relations on moral and permanent basis.